RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 13 *March,* 2008/23 *Phalguna,* 1929 (*Saka*)

The House met at eleven of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Support to Schemes for the poor

*201. SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND AN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under which the State Governments are being supported while providing rnative houses for the slum dwellers; and

(b) whether there are Schemes executed by his Ministry where the dilapidated houses he poor are either repaired or rebuilt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN ERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the able of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Government of India supports State Governments for providing houses for n dwellers along with civic amenities in 63 identified cities under the scheme of Basic ices to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities/towns under the scheme of Integrated ing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under the overall aegis of the awaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) Under BSUP and IHSDP guidelines, new construction as well as upgradation of houses for the urban poor are eligible for support from Government of India by way of Additional Central Assistance. The admissible components under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the statement.

Statement

Admissible components under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

- Integrated development slums, *i.e.*, housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

- Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- Housing at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.
- Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- Street lighting.
- Civic amenities like community halls, child care centres etc.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

Admissible components under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

- Shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- Community toilets.
- Physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc.
- Community Infrastructure like community centres to be used for pre-schoo education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities etc.
- Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.
- Social amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult educatio maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization etc.
- Model Demonstration Projects.
- Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: Sir, the slum dwellers in urban areas provide essential services to the city dwellers but they are not provided alternate sites and they are taken to some other area. The society is encouraging slum dwellers because they provide cheap service to us. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, from 1979 onwards the Slum Clearance Board, which is functioning there, has built several multi-storeyed apartments for the slum dwellers and also provided alternative sites in different area. What is happening is that some of these houses are now in a dilapidated condition because there was no continuous maintenance of these newly built apartments. Therefore, I put my second question, part(b) of my question whether...

MR. CHAIRMAN: First supplementary or the second?

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: First supplementary but relating to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, first supplementary.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: This is the first supplementary relating to seco part of the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: In the second part of the question, the hon. Minister has answered that there are two schemes under which modernisation and upgradation are provided. Sir, but what is happening is that upgradation and modernisation are very wide terms. They do not cover the actual rebuilding of these houses, which are in a dilapidated condition because I understand that from the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, there were several demands made to the Central Government for financial assistance for rebuilding these houses but money has not been provided so far. I would like to know what is being done in this regard.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, may I say that under the JNNURM we have two components the basic services for the urban poor for the large cities and for the smaller towns and cities we have IHSDP or the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme. Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Tamil Nadu is one of the States which is doing extremely well and for this year the sanction has been more than what was allocated for Tamil Nadu and it has been 116 per cent. We have under JNNURM sanctioned about 10 lakh houses till now and out of that one-tenth are from Tamil Nadu. Most of them are new dwelling units. We have received certain projects even for upgradation of the old houses numbering about 3000 only. Those projects have been received and they have been sanctioned. But for new dwelling units we have received most of the projects and about one lakh dwelling units have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM: Anyhow, Sir, but I understand that the demand from Tamil Nadu for rebuilding those houses is not conceded so far. So, my second supplementary is whether the Ministry is encouraging and giving assistance for houses for Other Backward Classes and the Most Backward Classes because in Tamil Nadu the Other Backward Classes and the Most Backward Classes are given alternative housing sites near urban area. I would like to know whether any assistance is given for that by the Ministry.

KUMARI SELJA: This scheme is for slum dwellers and it is a demand driven project-based scheme. Whatever projects are received from the State Governments, they are sanctioned after due appraisal by the Central Government and then, ACA is released. But most of the slum dwellers are from EWS and LIG categories. Most of them come from the Scheduled Castes, the Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes. But, we also have a certain provision that whereas all the slum dwellers will give about 12 per cent of the money as beneficiary contribution, but for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, it will only be ten per cent. But it will be up to the State Government as to what projects they give us. It is not based on caste, in that sense, but again I would repeat most of the slum dwellers are from EWS and LIG; they came from these kinds of castes.

श्री कलराज मिश्र: सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि दिसम्बर 2001 से प्रारंभ बाल्मीकि अम्बेडकर आवास योजना में 2006 तक 4,85,630 आवासीय यूनिटों का निर्माण और स्तरोनयन और 65,331 शौचालयों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य था, इसमें से कितने पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं? क्या इस समय यह बाल्मीकि अम्बेडकर आवास योजना बंद कर दी गई है या इसे किसी में समाहित कर दिया गया है, इसका उत्तर देने की भी कृपा करें?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana has been subsumed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. बाल्मीकि अम्बेडकर आवास योजना, जो पिछले सालों में चल रही थी, उसमें हमने पाया, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और एम॰ पीज का भी हमें फीडबैक मिला कि केवल मकान मुहैया कराने से समस्या का हल नहीं होता है। कुछ छिट-पुट जगहों पर certain houses were given. लेकिन स्लम वहीं के वहीं थे और लोग इनह्यूमन कंडीशन्स में रह रहे थे। इसलिए हमारी सरकार

यू०पी०ए० सरकार ने आंकर जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल अरबन रिन्यूअल मिशन बनाया। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिसम्बर 2005 में इसकी शुरुआत की। बाल्मीकि अम्बेडकर आवास योजना इसमें डाल ली गई। क्योंकि अब जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल अरबन रिन्यूअल मिशन के अंतर्गत हम न केवल ई०डब्ल्यू०एस०, एल०आई०जी०, स्लम ड्वेलर्स गरीबों के लिए मकान देते हैं उसके साथ-साथ हम सोशल और फिजिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी लोगों को देते हैं ताकि ये जो मलिन बस्तियां हैं, इनका पूर्ण रूप से विकास हो सके और वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों को एक हेल्थी एन्वायरमेंट मिले। जहां उन्हें एजुकेशन, हेल्थ फेसिलिटी, सिक्योरिटी ऑफ टेन्योर मिले। इस संबंध में हमारा सेवन प्वाइंट चार्टर है। यह सब उन्हें मिले और वे भी अच्छे ढंग से वहां रह सकें।

श्री कलराज मिश्र: जो 2006 तक के आंकड़े पूछे थे, वे बता दीजिए।

कुमारी शैलजा: 2006 तक नहीं, 2005 में हमारा जवाहर लाल नेहरू मिशन शुरू हो गया था। उसके बाद वैम्बे उसमें सब्स्यूम हो गया था, उससे पहले के आंकड़े मैं माननीय सांसद को पहुंचा दूंगी।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: शुक्रिया सर। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से बताना चाहता हूं कि ये जो दोनों योजनाएं हैं, इन योजनाओं में डिपार्टमेंट के लोग जब एक बड़ा भूखण्ड मांगते हैं, जिन पर ये आवास बनाए जाते हैं, जबकि शहरों के अंदर आज जमीन की बहुत कमी है। इसके जो पात्र लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास शहर में जमीन उपलब्ध है। वे डिफरेंट स्थानों पर शहर के अंदर रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपकी यह जो स्कीम है, डिफरेंट जगहों पर इसके जो पात्र हैं, उन्हें देने के लिए क्या आप कोई ऐसा नियम या कानून बना रहे हैं कि उनके पास जो जमीन उपलब्ध है, वे कहीं पर भी रहें और उन्हें इसकी सुविधा मिल जाए?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, जहां तक हमारी इस स्कीम की बात है, मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि ये प्रोजेक्ट्स स्टेट्स से बनकर आते हैं। क्योंकि जमीनें स्टेट्स के पास हैं, उनकी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, उन्होंने ही देखकर जीमन उपलब्ध करानी है। लोकल बॉडीज हैं, स्टेट्स हैं, ये इसका फैसला करेंगी कि जहां उनके पास जमीन होगी, वहां पर ये मकान और बस्तियां बनेंगी। हमारा यह प्रयास है, कोशिश है कि उन्हें रेलोकेट न किया जाए, क्योंकि लाइवलिहुड और रहने की जगह का आपस में बड़ा लिंक है। जब लोगों को रेलोकेट करते हैं, उन्हें दूर भेज देते हैं, जहां वे आज स्लम बस्तियों में रह रहे हैं, उससे कई बार यह होता है कि यदि उन्हें वहां काम करने की जगह नहीं मिलेगी तो वे काम नहीं कर पाएंगे। लाइवलिहुड नहीं होगा, तो वे वापस उसे छोड़कर किसी न किसी स्लम बस्ती में आ जाएंगे और दोबारा से स्लम बस्ती बनेगी। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश है and we urge upon the State Government also कि जितना हो सके, in situ development ही करें। जहाँ पर अभी वे हैं, वहीं पर उनके लिए मकान बनाएँ, वहीं पर उन्हें basic services दें, ताकि लोग दूर-दूर न जा सकें। गरीब लोगों के लिए commute करना मुश्किल हो जाता है और उनके लिए hardship ज्यादा हो जाती है।

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this question is very important, because, unfortunately, the Central Government does not have a uniform policy on this issue. In some States, the people living in slums are being given a permanent alternative accommodation of 225 sq. ft. of land on ownership basis, whereas in some areas or in some cities, it is not permitted. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to have a uniform policy on this issue for the entire country. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether she is aware that in Mumbai there is the biggest slum -- Dharavi -- of Asia which is now being given to private developers. Tenders have been called. I wish to know whether the Government is aware of this and whether the Government has given permission of giving that land to private parties.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि जो ये स्लम्स हैं, जमीन है, ये स्टेट्स के अख्तियार में आते हैं। इससे भारत सरकार का कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर जोशी: ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है?

कुमारी शैलजा: मै जवाब दे रही हूँ, आप थोड़ा सा संयम रखिए, आप बड़े सीनियर मैम्बर हैं। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने देखा है कि आज के दिन शहरों में भी जो गरीब लोग बस रहे हैं, स्लम्स में, मलिन बस्तियों में बस रहे हैं, उनकी condition बहुत ही दयनीय है। कई बार वे गाँव से ज्यादा खराब स्थिति में रह रहे हैं। इसलिए भारत सरकार का इतना बड़ा, यह first major initiative है—जवाहरलाल नेहरू नेशनल अर्बन रिन्यूअल मिशन। इसके तहत हम focus कर रहे हैं कि जो गरीब लोग शहरों में बस रहे हैं, हम उन्हें basic services कैसे मुहैया कराएँ। भारत सरकार ने 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए का initiative बनाया है।

जहाँ तक धारावी की बात है, धारावी का प्रोजेक्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बना रही है। वे भारत सरकार से पैसा नहीं ले रहे हैं और वे अपने हिसाब से बना रहे हैं। भारत सरकार स्टेट्स के जो अख्तियार हैं, उनमें हस्तक्षेप करने में बिल्कुल भी विश्वास नहीं रखती। अगर वे हमारे पास प्रोजेक्ट्स लेकर आते हैं, they are most welcome... हम उनको पैसे देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

*202. [The Questioner Dr. Vijay Mallya was absent. For answer *vide* page 26]

Sports infrastructure in Orissa

*203. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has extended any financial assistance to Orissa for sports infrastructure development during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details of projects/proposal for which Government has extended the grant/financial assistance to Orissa during the last four years;

(c) whether any such projects/ proposals are pending with Government for consideration from the Orissa at present;

(d) if so, by when all these pending proposals/projects would be considered;

(e) whether Government has any technical hurdle to consider these pending projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government had sanctioned 11 sports infrastructure projects for the State of Orissa during the last 5 years *i.e.* 2002-2003 to 2006-2007. The position of funds sanctioned/released for these projects is given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned with date	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Outdoor Stadium and Basketball Court at Nehru Stadium, Bhadrak	17.84 22.3.2002	11.00 31.3.2003
2.	Swimming Pool at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubneshwar	60.00 11.2.2003	